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incidentally discuss most of the leading topics involved in the present war. The one phrase that would most appropriately characterize Mr. Loring's letters is "the meekness of wisdom." The genesis and spirit of the Federal Constitution, the causes and the *animus* of the rebellion, the legitimate supremacy of the Union, the disastrous consequences of its permanent dissolution, the relations of slavery and abolitionism to the war, are all treated so far as seemed necessary to disabuse an Englishman of misconstruction and prejudice. We should suppose that the author's aim could not fail of success wherever his pamphlet might find a reader, were it not that Mr. Field remains unconvinced to the last. Indeed, with the judicial gravity and profound solemnity that characterize Mr. Loring's pages, there is something almost farcical in the Englishman's reassertion over and over again of propositions repeatedly disproved, as if he had made up his opinions under a pledge never to resign or modify them.

22. — *The Iron Furnace: or, Slavery and Secession.* By REV. JOHN H. AUGHEY, a Refugee from Mississippi. Philadelphia: William S. and Alfred Martien. 1863. 12mo. pp. 296.

MR. AUGHEY, a native of New York, and up to the epoch of the secession an approved teacher and Presbyterian minister in Mississippi, for the sole crime of loyalty to the Union, was subjected to a filthy, loathsome, and almost fatal imprisonment; was heavily ironed, grossly abused and insulted, and destined for speedy execution on the gallows. He twice made his escape, and the second time, through almost incredible exposures and perils, succeeded in reaching the lines of the Union army. This book is, for the most part, the story of his experience in "the iron furnace." It is interesting, as every genuine personal narrative is interesting, and it is of very decided value as a picture of Mississippi society, manners, and morals, and as illustrative of the pestilential influence of slavery on character.

23. — 1. *My Diary North and South.* By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham. 1863. 12mo. pp. 602.
2. *The Same.* New York: Harper and Brothers. 1863. 8vo. pp. 222.

WE like this Diary; for it seems to us genuine and honest. The author has neither deep insight nor keen foresight, and in his style he commits more cockneyisms than he records Americanisms. But we

can trace in his narrative no other purpose than to relate what he saw and heard; and as regards facts, we are inclined to think that his story was generally nearer the truth than our Northern newspapers, and accords better with what we know now, than with what we believed when his letters of like tenor with the Diary came to us in the London Times. His abhorrence of slavery, and of its brutalizing influence on the dominating class, is strong enough to satisfy the severest demand of the antislavery sentiment; and he has not one word of approval or sympathy for the rebellion, which he regards as unprovoked and unjustifiable. His sins are, that he does not think so well of our army as our newspaper correspondents profess to think, and that he denies the possibility of a reunion between the North and South,—both of them topics on which there has been a wide diversity of opinion among equally patriotic Americans, and even in the same mind at different times.

24. — *Elements of Military Art and History: comprising the History and Tactics of the separate Arms; the Combination of the Arms; and the Minor Operations of War.* By ED. DE LA BARRE DUPARCQ, Captain of Engineers in the Army of France, Professor of the Military Art in the Imperial School of Saint-Cyr. Translated and edited by Brigadier-General GEORGE W. CULLUM, Chief of Staff of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States; late Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Scott; and Chief of Staff and of Engineers of Major-General Halleck, while commanding the Departments of the Missouri and Mississippi. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1863. 8vo. pp. 456.

GENERAL CULLUM, whose authority as an accomplished scholar is fully equal to his reputation as an officer, has selected this book for translation, as the best manual of the kind in either the French or the German language. It seems to us fully to justify his choice. While it gives the general reader as much as can be known with certainty of the ancient tactics, it furnishes those in training for military office, and (we are sorry and ashamed that there is need of specifying such a class) those who have become officers without military education, with thorough and systematic instruction in the elementary principles of their art. At the same time, it bears marks of its authorship by a man whose culture transcends professional limits; and we are astonished to find how attractive some of the driest topics can be made by the broad range of classical and historical illustration which he has at ready command.